

WORKMEN SHOT DOWN

(Continued from First Page.)

but were repelled both times.

The killed on the workmen's side are: John Morris, shot through center of forehead, married, but no children; was a heater.

Henry Striegel, aged twenty-one, unmarried shot through neck and killed instantly.

Markowski, a Hungarian, laborer, shot through the breast.

Andrew Striegel, brother of Henry, shot through the chest.

Martin Foy, a heater, married, and leaves five children.

Following are the names of wounded, but there are believed to be other casualties which have not been reported:

Alfred Loughran, dying, shot through legs and arms.

Joe Stitt, shot through legs.

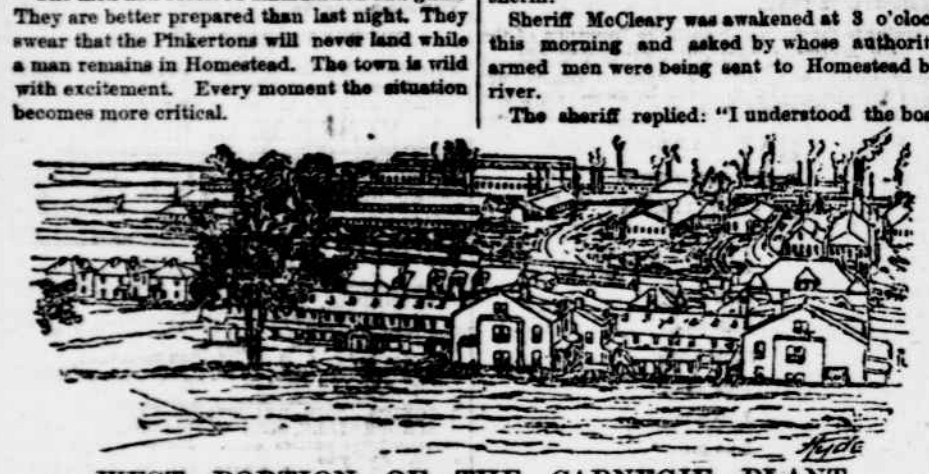
John Murray, shot through legs.

It is reported that the captain of the Pinkertons is dead. In the first assault he was seen to fall and has never been seen since.

The men have entrenched themselves in the mills behind the machinery and the men are trying to shoot. It was in this way that the men were shot. He was standing behind the pump house.

The men had received ammunition and guns. They are better prepared than last night. They swear that the Pinkertons will never land while a man remains in Homestead.

Every moment the situation becomes more critical.



WEST PORTION OF THE CARNEGIE PLANT.

Reuben Forest was shot through the heart at 9:30 a.m. Another Hungarian was taken to the temporary hospital dying. The Pinkertons seem about to make another move to land. Their boats almost collided with bullets. De-wilder has just received two wounds and David Sutter reported as killed. Silas Wayne has just been carried down the street dead.

10:50 a.m.—The strikers have fired a car of old standing near the works on the P. & C. road for the purpose of firing the boat in the river. They expect to set the river on fire. The men have placed a cannon on the hill on the north side of the river and are firing into the boat. Balls and pieces of iron are being used, and at every shot the boat's side is penetrated and pieces thrown into the air. No move has been made to stop the shooting. Not a soul can be seen on the boat and no word can be gotten from it or to it.

The strikers claim at least five men on the boat were killed or fatally injured. One man alone says he saw six fall.

Dr. J. Osborne's house is turned into a hospital and he has treated ten men. On every hand men are gathering ammunition of all kinds. Every possible form of arms is being gathered and shot guns are being loaded with buckshot.

WHAT THE DEPUTIES SAY.

It is claimed That They acted on the Defensive.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Capt. F. H. Hein, who had charge of the Pinkerton men at Homestead, has been brought to the Homestead hospital in this city at noon with five companions who were wounded.

The list of Pinkerton men at the hospital is as follows: Reuben Forest, shot through the heart; David Sutter, shot through the chest; De-wilder, shot through the chest; and two others whose names have not been reported.

Injured—Capt. F. H. Hein, shot in left leg, bullet extracted; will recover.



EAST END OF CARNEGIE PLANT AT HOMESTEAD.

Russell Wells, shot in right shoulder.

G. Hoffman, shot in right leg.

David Foster, shot in head, seriously injured. Another man was shot in the arm, but he left the hospital and the authorities did not know his name.

The above is a complete list of the injured brought to the hospital. One other man was injured who will arrive at the hospital later.

Capt. Hein, one of the injured, has been in the hospital for many years and has had charge of the men in several strikes. He was always considered a very conservative man.

When seen in one of the rooms at the hospital this afternoon Capt. Hein said: "I had charge of these men; they were picked up in Chicago and New York. They were very fair lot and numbered 290 all told. I gave them strict orders not to shoot until they were fired upon. When we proceeded to land about dark the whistle blew and immediately the strikers commenced to shoot. To protect ourselves we had to return the fire. Seven or eight of our men are hurt, but I do not know their names."

Capt. Hein also stated that he did not know much about the strike, but that he had been



VIEW OF THE STEEL MILL.

ordered to take charge of the men and protect the property, and he did this the best he knew how.

"The odds were against us," said the captain, "and it was hard to do anything. I regret very much that any shooting was done."

CHAS. HOFFMAN'S ACCOUNT.

Chas. Hoffman, a brother of J. G. Hoffman, one of the men injured, was at the hospital this morning. He is a young man and did not seem to know much about the business. He said that his home was in Chicago and that he was employed by the Pinkertons and that he had been shot in the chest.

He added: "I was never in this business before and did not read much about it, but I had a lively experience this morning. When we

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purpose of blowing up the boats on which the detectives are housed. The report could not be confirmed, although the men admitted that they were going back to Homestead today. The story, however, is not credited, but it given as one of the rumors. The steamer that existed in towing the barges to Homestead arrived in the city shortly after noon.

Capt. Rogers was very indignant at the action of strikers, which he termed as disgraceful and a blot on humanity. He said: "I never saw such a cowardly attack as those strikers made. They had a fortification of pig iron, and the minute the boat arrived there they commenced shooting. A shot was fired by the Pinkerton men until that of their comrades were shot down like dogs."

PINKERTONS REINFORCED.

The Steamer Little Bill Received by the Strikers With Bullets.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—Near the laundry one man aimed his rifle and the next instant a shot went up and a Pinkerton detective who had been standing on the barge fell. The bullet had passed through his head and he dropped.

The strikers then fired on the men who had gained entrance to the company's laundry, and in this their ammunition is stored. The workmen have at least 500 rifles in their possession. At 11 o'clock the men reported that they were out of ammunition and the committee was immediately sent after more.

At 11:30 a.m. the boat Little Bill, which carried the strikers, was seen coming down the river with the United States flag flying from the masthead. The appearance of the boat was a signal along the river front for renewed activity, both on and off the barges.

"She's coming to take the barges away," was the cry raised on the shore.

At the boat came nearer it was seen that she carried a squad of strikers who were lined up on the side next the Homestead mills. When opposite the converting department the men on the boat opened fire on those on the shore. For ten minutes firing continued, the Pinkertons on the barges joining the men on the bank returned the fire from behind furnace stacks, which they used as a shield. So warm was the fire from the shore that the men on the boat were driven to shore. Several men on the boat were seen to fall, and it is certain that they were wounded.

No one on shore was injured by the firing from the boats. The Little Bill made an attempt to tie up with the barges, but this was futile, owing to the shower of bullets from the shore, and the towboat passed down the river, leaving the occupants of the barges in very uncomfortable quarters.

THE PINKERTONS' BARGES.

They Are Fitted Up With All Living Accommodations.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—The model barges which carried the Pinkertons to Homestead were named the Iron Mountain and Monongahela. They were built by the Carnegie Steel Company, and were sold to the Navigation Company, but were sold later on by the United States marshal to the present owner.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of the Associated Press found the two barges at the landing of the Tide Coal Company. From the bank large stacks of coal could be seen on the barges. A model barge is built somewhat differently from the ordinary coal barge, and instead of being open, it is covered on the top with a large iron roof, which is supported by pillars. They are about 125 feet in length and 20 in width.

THE SUNDAY CIVIL BILL.

Changes Made in the Senate That Are of Concern to the Strikers.

The sundry civil bill which is reported to the Senate today by the Senate appropriation committee contains many changes in the District items with which the bill is dotted. Among the changes are: An increase to \$500,000 for work on the new city post office, instead of \$250,000, as contained in the House bill; for repair to the Treasury, Butler and Winder buildings \$20,000 is appropriated instead of \$10,000; for the preservation and repair of the bureau of engraving and printing. In the appropriations for the national museum several increases are made. For the preservation, instead of \$100,000, \$150,000 is appropriated; instead of \$120,000, \$130,000 is appropriated for the House clause admitting free of duty articles for the collection of the Smithsonian Institution; instead of \$10,000, \$12,000 is appropriated for the House clause admitting free of duty articles for the collection of the Smithsonian Institution.

THE TOWN OF HOMESTEAD.

The pretty little town of Homestead lies on the south bank of the Monongahela river, seven miles east of Pittsburgh. It is built on 1,000 acres of land lying in a great bend of the river and is surrounded by hills and knolls. The town is about thirteen years old. It has been built by the Carnegie works, and the residences in Homestead are owned by the Carnegie Steel Company. The town has no flats and no hotels. A large lot of ground in front and rear of the town is reserved for the use of the Carnegie Steel Company. The town has a school, churches and halls for the various social organizations to which the young people belong. It has electric light, good sidewalks and very fair streets.

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Mr. Simpson of Kansas, who takes much interest in labor questions, speaking of this matter today, talked right from the shoulder.

THE DISTRICT HEALTH.

Deaths Three of Deaths Last Week—Vital Statistics.

"The deaths during last week numbered 163, as against 149 in the corresponding period of last year, and for the whole month of June the total mortality reached 584, as compared with 448 in the preceding June," says the report of Health Officer Manning for last week.

"The most noticeable feature of the hygienic conditions for the week is that sixty per cent of all the deaths were children under five years of age, eighty-six of whom were under twelve months old. There were sixty-one fatal cases of diarrhoeal diseases, while during the same time last year there were only thirty-one deaths from this cause. This great increase is to be attributed to the long heated term of twenty-one days' duration during the month. With the exception of the summer complaints, the general health of the city is in good condition. There were but two deaths from typhoid fever, one from diphtheria, and one from pneumonia. Deaths from drowning, one from injury in stone quarry, and one from parental neglect."

Report shows: Number of deaths, 163; white, 87; colored, 76; males, 100; females, 63; antenatal, 26; neonatal, 48. Total population, 33,719. Ninety-six, aged under five years of age, 86; under ten years old, and 16 over 60 years. Cause of death: 100 deaths in hospitals and public institutions. The deaths by classes were as follows: Zymotic, 75; constitutional, 4; kidney diseases, 4; meningitis, 2; diphtheria, 3; consumption, 13; diarrhoea, 61; typhoid fever, 2; malaria, fever, 1; pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 4; kidney diseases, 4; meningitis, 2; cancer, 4. Births reported: Twenty-four white males, 23 white females; 23 colored males, 23 colored females. Marriages reported: Thirteen. Still-born, 1. Colored, 1. Still-born, 1. Colored, 1.

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"The most noticeable feature of the hygienic conditions for the week is that sixty per cent of all the deaths were children under five years of age, eighty-six of whom were under twelve months old. There were sixty-one fatal cases of diarrhoeal diseases, while during the same time last year there were only thirty-one deaths from this cause. This great increase is to be attributed to the long heated term of twenty-one days' duration during the month. With the exception of the summer complaints, the general health of the city is in good condition. There were but two deaths from typhoid fever, one from diphtheria, and one from pneumonia. Deaths from drowning, one from injury in stone quarry, and one from parental neglect."

Report shows: Number of deaths, 163; white, 87; colored, 76; males, 100; females, 63; antenatal, 26; neonatal, 48. Total population, 33,719. Ninety-six, aged under five years of age, 86; under ten years old, and 16 over 60 years. Cause of death: 100 deaths in hospitals and public institutions. The deaths by classes were as follows: Zymotic, 75; constitutional, 4; kidney diseases, 4; meningitis, 2; diphtheria, 3; consumption, 13; diarrhoea, 61; typhoid fever, 2; malaria, fever, 1; pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 4; kidney diseases, 4; meningitis, 2; cancer, 4. Births reported: Twenty-four white males, 23 white females; 23 colored males, 23 colored females. Marriages reported: Thirteen. Still-born, 1. Colored, 1. Still-born, 1. Colored, 1.

THE DISTRICT HEALTH.

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